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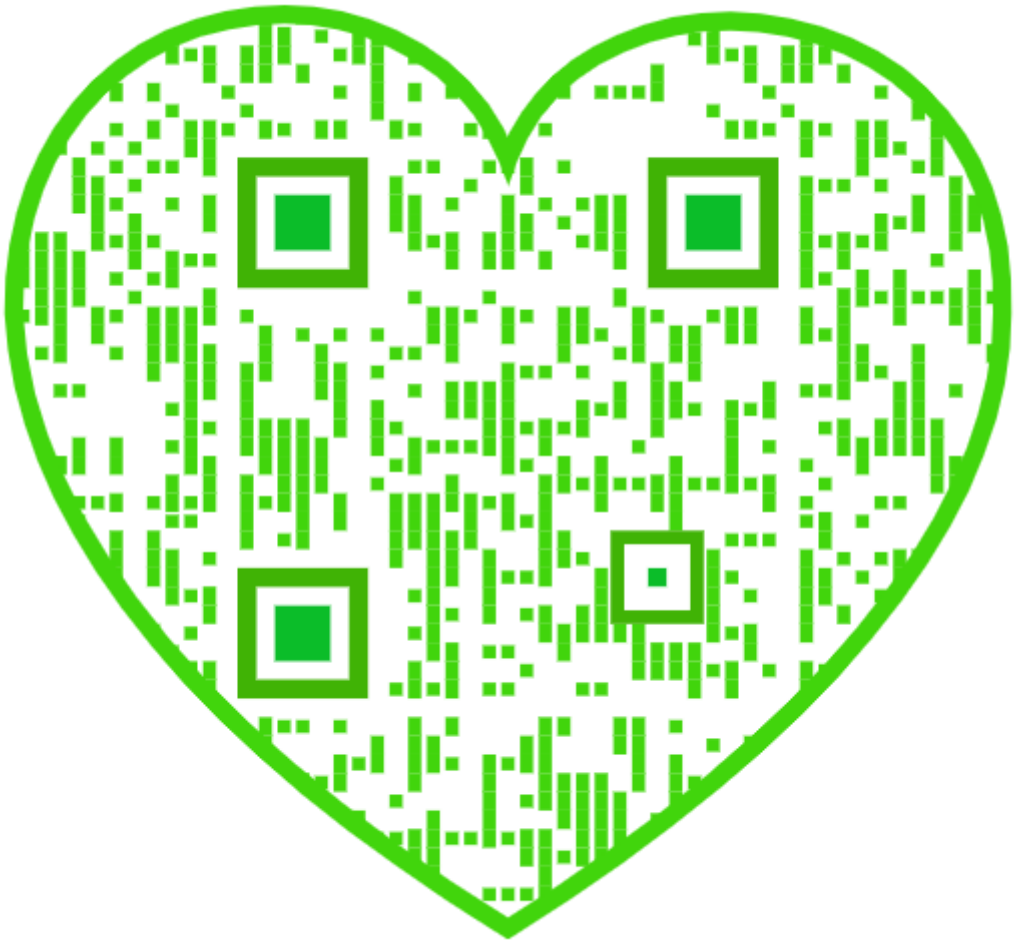

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AMERICAN HISTORY

OF

TRANSVAAL BOERS

Gathered Wholly from American Authorities of Public Statistics and Business Men

By J. WILLWAY TREADWELL

Author of One Hundred and Twenty Books on Finance and History

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR

EVILS OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS

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AMERICAN HISTORY

OF

TRANSVAAL BOERS

This book was made first as an Answer to Mr. Guilbert, whose long articles against the English appeared in the Chronicle, written by him after he had been for six years fed, clothed, housed, and paid handsome wages by those hard-working English whom he turns around now to abuse as a press reporter, who has passed a few years of his youth amid the latter-day scenes of the Transvaal mining excitement, but whose whole life has not been throbbed by the past 70 years of African work and strife.

To the writer of this book, a scientific historian, who first set foot in America in May, 1839, the story of Africa was first told by the broken manacles of the poor black Negro slaves, who in 1834 had been set free by the English House of Commons, and for whose freedom those best friends of the black races had put their hands in their pockets, and had paid 100 million dollars, to buy the freedom of every slave under the British flag; also to force all men to put down "that awful crime of MAN-STEALING," for which our grand Hebrew law orders "men to be put to death." xxi Exodus, 16. "Who stealeth a man, or he in whose hands a stolen man shall be found, shall surely be put to death."

Just then I knew nothing of the horrible scenes of man-stealing and of murder being done in South Africa by Oom Paul Kruger upon poor defenseless negroes far away from the help, the love and freedom of the English. I did not then know, as I know now, that some little black boy-brothers of the little negroes, who played around me in May, 1839, who came behind me gently, and softly pulled my golden curls, to make sure that my bright yellow hair was not like a doll's wig (gummed onto my head as a sham), those little negroes, who wet their little fingers, and pressed them on the bright pink of my cheeks in play, to see if the bright color were only pink paint, like that on the dolls in the Pagan cathedral—I knew not that their little black brothers were being stolen from black mother's arms

by Oom Paul Kruger and his cruel fellow-Boers, and carried into cold and cruel slavery, and sold for cash by those heartless Boer slaveholders.

The negro boys were told by their mothers: "This golden-"haired, blue-eyed boy with the bright pink cheeks and delicate "white skin comes from the land of England, whose fathers have "just bought the freedom of all the black men, women and "children slaves, with 100 million dollars in bright yellow gold, "that not one slave should ever be found under the Union Jack." How the little fellows stood with one finger in the pouting mouth, and wished that they too had been born in Merry England, and had had a share in such a deed of love! How they stood in loving awe of me, and I only half realized that historically unrivalled deed of faith, and of service to Jehovah, of which the blessing still rests upon my head—for if "he who stealeth a man and selleth him shall surely be put to death," it is just as true, what that other Hebrew wrote: "The Spirit "of Jehovah is upon me, for he has anointed me to open the "prison doors to the captives, and to let the slaves go free."

Yes! It was 1839, I was in America, but Oom Paul Kruger was in Natal killing blacks, and his history without varnish is this: When the English ordered the Boers to let their slaves go free, and agreed to pay them cash for the loss of the workers, there arose in 1836 a body of Boers, among them Oom Paul, who took themselves and the cash gotten for slaves with them to Natal, where they could steal more men, women and boys, but the negroes whipped them; so they went over the mountains into Orange State, which they miscalled Free, in order to hide the crime of manstealing with a falsehood. Some of them went out farther still to hide away from God's justice by fleeing from the English, and founded a manstealers' Republic in 1843, over the Vaal River, whence it was called Transvaal Republic, and told the world: "that they were so dissatisfied with "cruel English rule, that they, the Boers, wished to live in peace, "and at rest as far from the English as they could get, so as to be "free." But the truth was, the Boers wanted to steal men for slaves, and the English would not let them have any slaves at all.

The English paid them cash to free their slaves, and to stop all man-stealing, which they had carried on 17 years—1835-1852—and then gave them Independence in 1852, on their promise to give up manstealing, which they did first in 1852.

The Boers were visited by missionaries from England, of whom one was David Livingstone, and he reported against them to the Home Societies, "that the Boers were cruel to the negro

"workers, so cruel, that the negroes, not properly fed, clothed, "paid, or taught, revolted, and were killed by the Boers on slight "pretenses." The Boers were angered at Livingstone, and twisted the Hebrew Scriptures in such a way, "as to make slav- "ery and ill-treatment of negroes lawfully ordained by God." They broke the Treaty of 1852, by shooting negro fathers and by stealing the children.

In the '60's I married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Warren, an Irish-American sugar planter, and through her I inherited the sugar plantation of Rowans, but all the negroes had been set free even before she was born, so that I had only the well known stories of the old slave days, touched by the tender love of the negroes, who had been set free under the English flag everywhere; thus I am an authority on slaveholding, as having been an American sugar planter.

Boers even laid charges against Livingstone, and made things so disagreeable, that he went to other fields, to teach, to raise, to uplift the black races, and above all to kill out the slave trade, which had its beginning in South Africa by the Dutch Boers in 1652, when they first settled there over 200 years ago (1652).

Doubtless one part of that last long prayer of Livingstone's, in his lonely hut by Lake Bangweolo, where he was found dead upon his knees by his bedside, was: "that Jehovah would have "pity on Oom Paul and his Boers, who had dared to twist the "holy word of Jehovah into an authority for manstealing, and "that in His great mercy God would open their eyes and save "their souls, before it should be too late for them to receive "forgiveness, and therefore to fall into the lake of hell fire," as Moses warned them: Ash quodocholi be aphi, wa'thequod ngal sheol thachathith: Deut. 32.

The Kaffir war of 1834 was caused by Oom Paul Kruger and his Boers with their cruelties, to cover which, like the Pharisees, they for a pretense made long prayers, and like the Southern slaveholders of the States, they preached themselves right.

In passing there is no word in Hebrew for slave, the word used in the Hebrew Law is ngebed, which means working-man, and the Law allows a workingman to sell his services for 6 years, but the first day of the seventh year every workingman so sold went out free. That's not slavery, nor is it manstealing, but is practiced in America today by farmhands. The Boers have spread so many falsehoods, which that unfortunate Dutch ignoramus Robert Ingersoll has picked up from Oom Paul Kruger and his friends, and has repeated so often, that it is time that we Hebrews should get a hearing of the truth.

Kruger became bankrupt through slavery, and then begged the English to come into Transvaal, and sold them half of all the land for gold, which made him rich. Long practice of the Boer men, women and boys at shooting down Kaffirs, Basutos, Swazis, Zulus, and other black tribes, has made them all (even the girls) dead shots, as "Miss Kruger owns (see the Call). She "hungers to shoot at the English, whom all Boers hate," for freeing the slaves.

Having roused the hatred of natives, Boer women sleep with a loaded rifle at their beds, so as to be able on the instant to pick off a native, and the farm women go to bed partly dressed so as to rise on an alarm and shoot.

Mr. Uys of Transvaal thrashed 3 little negro girls to death early in this year of grace, 1899. The English put Mr. Uys in jail on trial. Pres. Kruger by the law, which allows to the President "rule over all Courts and actions," released Mr. Uys, the Dutch murderer, and said, "He did well and was a good citizen."

Thus all the Boers, old and young, men and women, have human blood on their hands, while Livingstone, who strove to convert them to God by the love and practice of the deeds of Jesus in curing the sick negroes, the women and children, in teaching them the law of kindness, in raising their physical life and living ways, was so loved by the natives, that he needed no rifle, but his body was carried by their own loving hands, without money and without price to its last resting place, and his heart they buried under a tree. In the last day of account how will Oom Paul Kruger face Livingstone? Kruger and the Raad begged the English to settle in the Transvaal, to save them from Bankruptcy, and sold them the land, mines and rights for good gold, and the Franchise for 2 years' residence.

In 1884 a convention was signed between the Transvaal and the United Kingdom, which is in force today, and Article 4 of that Treaty says: "The Boers shall conclude no Treaty with "any State (save with Orange State), nor with any native tribe "East or West unless approved by Her Majesty the Queen."

This Treaty of 1884 is in force today, but in spite of it the Boers have sent ambassadors Von Blakland and Dr. Leyds to Germany, to France, and to Holland, and have made secret treaties of help in the way of skilled soldiers, officers and engineers furnished to them by people in Germany on the following understanding, to wit: that the Germans under Colonel Schiel were to go to Transvaal, plan and build forts, and to form and drill foot-soldiers in the new open drill for new long-range field guns, to form and drill field artillery batteries, to

form and drill horse troops, to form and drill sappers and miners, and engineer brigades, that Germans would rearm all Boers with new Mausers and cartridges to suit, with new quickfiring field guns 3,000 yards range: that with new arms, new drill, strong forts, impregnable without a siege train, they might make Transvaal a fort; then slyly arm all Boers throughout South Africa, including those in German Africa also, and at a given signal they would march on Capetown and drive out all English, claiming Kaiser William (whose telegram proves the plot) as Suzerain and Lord Paramount of all South Africa, taking all the trade over, seizing the gold and diamond mines to pay for the cost of all the war, and asking the United States to lend its fleet to Germany to crush the English fleet at sea, and to put an end to the Empire. Russia meantime was to march through Afghanistan for India, and through Manchuria to take all China.

One of Kaiser William's admirals was to act as his cat's paw, to put this sea-campaign into shape for carrying out—Valois is his name, and his plan has been published in "Seapower, Seaprofit, and Sealordship," a new book, which an American officer (German) named Bechler has translated and declared to be "the "best scheme of naval policy ever made," though Germany is in sworn treaty with England.

When Kruger shall have seized all the seaports in South Africa, Germany will by special customs duties gain all the trade, and all the gold, and will share it with America. All Germans are now granted special through railroad rates, to enable them to steal trade from all others.

There lives a God to rule and to reckon for all pirates and robbers, but England now gives to the United States the same trade privileges which she enjoys herself: also the United States goods are carried in English ships from the United States seaports to all parts and ports of the British Empire, which keeps open door for all the nations of the world, and tries to persuade all her self-ruling lands to use a free trade tariff for all the world, so as to set free the toiling workers, and to levy taxes only from the rich, not from the poor.

The United States know only too well the greedy trade-laws of France—10 per cent on foreign goods and all home goods free: Germans have stolen the railroads and trade of Transvaal by fraud: and Russia has ordered all her seaports closed to any but Russian ships in 1901; and it must also be plain, that as soon as Kaiser William and Russia shall have destroyed all England's seapower and her colonies, the United States would have lost her best and only friend, her best and largest open

and free market for all goods, and her largest customer for all farm stuffs, besides which the English Colonies are just as open to German goods today as they are to the goods of the United Kingdom and the United States, so it is only a bombastic fraud of William to get hold of all Africa with its trade and its gold fields. So stand the main facts of history about the Transvaal from its settlement by manstealers of 1835 to the Sand River Treaty of 1852, when Boers signed "that No slavery shall be allowed."

With this clear groundwork of history I must show the ignorance of the Chronicle in Mr. Guilbert's false charges against English rule:

1. "He says he will tell the chief cause of trouble between "Boers and the other colonists of Transvaal." His first charge is only a hint of "trouble from Americans, who (he says) know "how their bread is buttered and will make no sign."

That is the reverse of the truth, because John Hays Hammond has published his views in North American Review, Feb., 1897 (the best American thought-field in the States). He blames Boers for stopping gold mining till 1868, also for bad water-supply, for bad sewerage, and bad laws of health, and appalling health conditions. He blames Boers for isolation, and raising commercial barriers at customs, and he praises the English for building railroads to carry goods, which carriage the cattle-plague had stopped; he praises their efforts at a reasonable Customs Union. United States Consul-general Stowe of Capetown reports (322) that Kruger's private railroad levies as much freight on all goods for a 47-mile haul to mines from the boundary as it costs to haul same goods 1,000 miles (or 20 prices for one). He also tells of a Boer monopoly to knock out American-made candles, and a monopoly to knock out our beer, and of a street-car horse-power by Boers, which knocks out American electric cars, because they want to steal money for horses and forage at high prices, by which Kruger was able to sell his farm for £400,000. Consul Stowe tells us Boers charge 70 shillings a case for dynamite, while American dynamite can be bought outside the Transvaal at 40 shillings, the Govt. having given a private monopoly to Kruger and to his German friends. He praises English firms for selling our American machinery at the mines, American doors, electric lights, tools. The English electric service at Kimberley is American and good. The electric service at Johannesburg, Transvaal, is German and all find fault with it. He proves extortionate customs-duties levied only in the Transvaal, with large exemptions to Germans.

So Americans have made a very great sign indeed, and they

have proved against Mr. Guilbert, that the Boers do things as badly, as the English do them well. That the Boers lock out all American cars, lights, goods, etc., while the English use them and sell them to others as well. This defeats and answers very forcibly all that Mr. Guilbert has so misrepresented of Boers' awful tyranny with the help of Germans over the needs of life, of the daily trade, business and mining of the general body of the people by cruel extortion, and swindling.

2. "Our knowledge of Transvaal is from special pleadings and "ex parte statements," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "by the strongest "party."

The knowledge that I have so far furnished is proved from my own life among negroes, my own life as one of those, who paid $100,000,000 to buy the freedom of all slaves from those who had stolen the men. From the well known facts of history as partly shown in U. S. Monthly Summary (August, 1899) of Commerce of the United States, which volume is the history of South Africa with map, etc., and tells Boer history (1834 to date) shows them as runaway menstealers, who left in 1835 to escape being forced to give up slaves, and who did not give up slaves till 1852. So Karl Blind confesses in North American Review; from him also is extracted the Text of Article 4, 1884, which fastens the sovereignty of Queen Victoria upon Paul Kruger in most emphatic words, signed and sworn to by the Transvaal Government. I also prove from Dr. Livingston's life, and from his reports against the manstealing Boers. From German Valois' book. From William's wild telegram. From Dr. Leyds' reports and agreements. From the German forts, troops, and arms of the Boers. To this day it is also true, that the Boer men and women murder negro fathers and steal their children for slaves.

3. "We are to judge from the assertions and evidence of the plaintiff," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "who does not come into Court with clean hands, as everybody knows."

As to the dirty hands of the United Kingdom of Ireland and of Great Britain? Let France answer, how well England has raised Egypt to peace, prosperity, riches, industrial and mental growth. Let the world answer how India, once for hundreds of years the battle ground of religious sects, Moslem and Hindoo, Buddhist and Mahratta, Scinde monkey-worshippers et multa alia, has now a settled peace for long years, while canals have saved millions of lives, and railroads have raised prices of farm stuffs and marketed them. Schools and colleges and self rule have replaced barbaric ignorance, superstition, and cold-blooded tyranny. Let Canada, with 16 free nations, answer how dirty

are English hands? Let Australia cry out and tell the freedom of her 10 nations? Let New Zealand, where the reclaimed and educated cannibals sit in Parliament with whites, sit in the Senate, fill the Bench, and act as judges, lawyers and police. Oh, what dirty hands England has got? But what is the color of Mr. Guilbert's hands after slandering clean England?

4. "The Boers are a perverse, obstinate, stiff-necked generation," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "with a want of confidence in the good intentions of England toward them."

There is many a true word spoken in jest, and it is true of Mr. Guilbert's artistic attempts at drafting a character for the Boers. They are all that Mr. Guilbert says of them and of their history. The German railroad and trade swindlers and even the Dutch at the Cape may indorse Mr. Guilbert, but as to the intentions of the British Government, history proves: they stopped the Boers from manstealing, that then the stiff-necked Boers ran away from these good English intentions in 1835, and only gave in to the good intentions of the English by giving up slavery, when good English gold was paid to them, and Oom Paul has that gold now, "the price of blood" (I think Lloyd Garrison called it). The demands of the United Kingdom are: 1. Disarm: 2. Fulfill Declaration of Independence as it is in California, subject to Federal Power: 3. Give Representation for Taxation: 4. Free Press: 5. Free schools: 6. Free worship: 7. Abolish Monopolies, Stop Extortion, Join Customs-Union. No good American citizen would fight such intentions as the English ask.

5. "The Boers were treated in a way by the English Government," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "that was anything but conciliatory —"Tactless and autocratic military martinets sent from England."

He hides the cause of all the quarrel, which was manstealing, an awful crime for which death is the punishment fixed in the Hebrew law. Suppose that law, which Oom Paul pretends to follow, had been carried out, then the most of the Boers would have been executed, and an end to the crimes would have ended the quarrel, but England, as Mr. Guilbert later on himself confesses, has paid the Boers cash for the freedom of their slaves. Surely the word "conciliatory" has no meaning, if so noble a sacrifice (made only in order to conciliate the Boers) was the "tactless work of autocratic military martinets." The world has long ago ruled, that it was a ransom graciously given, and without a parallel in all history, always excepting the descent of the Son of God from heaven, and His sacrifice for all. The Northern States might have settled with the Southern slave-

holders that way, and have saved thousands of millions, and countless noble lives. The world rules Mr. Guilbert out there, I think.

6. "Slavery was abolished," quoth Mr. Guilbert.

This is the reverse of the truth, and touches the heart of the problem. Indeed it is the crux of the whole business. Real history shows, that when England abolished all slavery under the flag, there was one body of men, who refused to stop man-stealing, and packing up all, with wagons and teams they trekked away into the wilderness, to live a manstealing, slaveholding life in the midst of poor unarmed, unoffending blacks. That was 1835, and for seventeen years, spite of all England's power, till 1852, these cruel bloodstained Boers kept up the slavery. The true parallel is the case of Bloody Missouri in the Civil War, there the fight for freedom against slavery came to its last stand, and we all know how bitter, how brutal, how barbarous, and remorseless were the feelings, how dreadful the deeds which caused such a name to be given to the unfortunate State of Bloody Missouri. That is the picture of Transvaal with its harmless Zulus turned into furies, robbed of their young and of their friends. Transvaal was a threat to all society, to all the world, until after bloody wars England made peace and forced Oom Paul to behave himself in 1852. But he went on through the 50's, the 60's and the 70's breaking the Sand River Convention of 1852, by shooting Negro fathers who had families, and then stealing the widows and children into slavery in the form of "protected orphans." All this blood rests upon the Boer heads today, and God has sent drought, cattle plague, locusts, etc., as punishment for their crimes. At last covered with blood Boers must be transplanted in small lots into other lands, and be civilized by the Colonists in other parts of the globe, as Americans civilized the Tories.

7. "The trifle of money voted by the Parliament," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "as compensation to the owners (of slaves) was frittered away."

Mr. Guilbert, I hope, was wholly ignorant of that awful history. I should be sorry to think he knew the history of the wars raised by the Boers. Therefore, he does not, and never will, be able to truly estimate the noble sacrifices made by the English, in keeping up at great cost fleets of vessels to catch slavers, and armies to put down slavestealers, and the wars made by them, a cost quite up to $100,000,000, by sea and by land. The English have been the police of all Africa and of all Malaysia, also. Their work in the Sudan is another piece of good police against the savage Arab men-stealers. What shall

we think of Boers? who took money to stop manstealing? It must be clear to every reader, that here was the point, where, as in Missouri, manstealing had to stop, or the freedom of mankind was lost. Look at Col. Mulligan with his Irish brigade at Lexington, Mo., standing off an army of slaveholders 14,000 strong, to win freedom. That is the fight the Irish made.

8. "Finally, the great emigration," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "the Trek took place to the North. The Boers at whatever sacrifice fled from English rule, and established a Republic, now known as the Orange Free State."

This is the reverse of the truth. The monthly Summary of the United States Bureau of Statistics (August, 1899) gainsays all Mr. Guilbert's words. At page 341: "The first emigration was in 1835 by Boers, who left Cape Colony for Natal, but withdrew from that Colony on its annexation to the British Crown in 1843." (See Natal, p. 329.)

The reason of the runaway is not cited, but it was, because the Boers resolved to keep their slaves, and to steal more. Reasons so well known, that no one knowing African history can doubt it. When Natal came under the Crown, slavery was forbidden, so the Boers in 1843 went up into the Orange State, slaves and all, and founded a slaveholding oligarchy there, which slavery lasted till 1852; so Karl Blind (the greatest friend Kruger had) confesses; see page 460, his history. The Orange Free State was founded in this way from Cape Colony, and was given its Independence in 1854, when slavery was finally abolished. The hateful thing in British rule to these slaveholders was "THAT SLAVES WERE FORBIDDEN."

The Sand River Convention of 1852, the last clause of which the Boers signed, says: "No slavery will be permitted." Boers went on slyly to break their own Treaty by shooting blacks, and stealing children for what "they called apprentices," and the slaves so made are alive today as witnesses. While the blood of their murdered fathers cries out from the soil to God against Kruger and his fellow manthieves and murderers.

9. "They had the assent of the English," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "for the following five reasons: 1. Could not stop them; 2. Glad to get rid of them; 3. Going to a poor country; 4. A buffer against savages; 5. They could gobble the Boers when wanted."

Those were not the reasons. Such words are against the truth, but that the English troops then were not able to war in a barren, waterless, savage district without roads. The real reason in 1835 was, that Boers resolved to be menstealers, and by stealing raised the wars with Kaffirs and others of the negro races, which cost the English so much, that they were forced to take the

Boers in hand, and to force them to stop slavery in 1852-1854, as Karl Blind shows; but he hides the truth, that Boers went on again manstealing after 1852.

A true Republic has no slaves in it. But because a few men (or in Greek an "Oligarchy") rule the large body of the Boers, therefore, neither the Transvaal nor Orange State were then republics in any way, but petty tyrannies, as the Transvaal is today, forcing the towns to use horse and mule cars, so as to make a sale for their farm stuffs and stock, and forbidding the people to have electric cars which are cheaper. That is tyranny.

10. "Boers lived hard, rough life of frontiersmen, and were free," quoth Mr. Guilbert. "Soil not rich; they had plenty of cattle. They had no money; but no lack of food and clothes."

That also is the reverse of the truth. They made slaves of men, and rode about hunting, being too lazy to work. The soil is very rich, the United States Consul declares it to be so; but it wants irrigation, and, as Mr. Guilbert confesses, "the Boers frittered away the cash when they were finally paid for their slaves." They passed a law that no one should dig for gold, though they found good prospects themselves. Having no money they issued Rags, or debit notes (greenbacks), and their credit was so bad, that a £5 ($25) note was worth two shillings and sixpence, or sixty-two and one-half cents, almost as rotten as American Continentals. They had no sale for the slaves they stole, and so, refusing to work the ground, or to irrigate it, they would have died out, when the cattle plague killed off all their cattle, but the English stepped in and supplied them with fat Australian frozen beef and mutton, free of duties, and so saved the Boers' lives, for which they hate English worse than all men.

11. "They were pious, too," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "for in every farm-house was a well-thumbed Dutch Bible: about all the reading they wanted."

We have seen that sort of piety in the Southern slaveholders, also, but it led to a bloody war. We have even now a Lord Jesus Christ of the North, and one of the South, and those of the South will not speak to those of the North, and vice versa. These slaveholding menstealers have broken the Church of Jehovah in halves. The old question of Paul arises: "Is Christ cut up?" One says, "I am of this." The other, "I am of that." You have believed in vain. America can never be pious or successful till that breach be healed, and the same is true of the Boers, their piety as menstealers will not stand the test of the Word of Y'howah, and will only plunge them into ruin here and forever. Kruger preached all the time he was stealing men, and he preaches today, though 1 Cor. vi: 10, says: "No extortioner shall

enter the Kingdom of God." Even the Pharisee, Luke xviii: 11, boasted "he was not an extortioner." Kruger is the heaviest, most barefaced, rapacious extortioner that ever breathed, and the chief witness against him is Mr. Guilbert himself, yet he dares to say: "Kruger and the Boers are pious" (Pharisees understood).

12. Of the Jameson Raid, all that can be said is, that it was as wicked, as it was silly, to raise rebellion in the Queen's province of Transvaal without any train, without artillery or field pieces, without a commissariat, without an ambulance, and without camp equipage. That ex-officers of the English army should do so is a standing disgrace to that army, some of whom must surely be a set of uneducated greenhorns, who have never read any works upon campaigning, or have never been able to follow out the details of Napoleon's campaigns, or Wellington's in the Peninsular War. But silly and crazy even as they were, Mr. Guilbert's assertions will not fasten the blame on Mr. Cecil Rhodes, for the culprits having been sent for trial by President Kruger and the Volksraad to their Sovereign Lady, the Queen, and to the Government of the United Kingdom, and judgment given accordingly: they, the Boers, must accept the judgment of their acknowledged sovereign, acknowledged by themselves before all the world, and Mr. Guilbert must abide the judgment of the Court, and, like the Court, must acquit Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

13. "Mr. Guilbert now takes up Outlanders' grievances: he says the Suffrage Question overshadows all the rest. He quotes some hearsay talk of stray passersby against the suffrage, and says: 'He never heard one man wish for the suffrage'" (in all the Transvaal that is).

But Mr. Guilbert answers himself upon that proposal in another part of his story, where he owns, that a petition to Her Majesty by 21,000 disfranchised residents was sent "against the refusal of the suffrage by the Boers, and demanding that steps be taken to give the franchise to the other residents as in all self-ruling lands." Then, sad to say, Mr. Guilbert tries to destroy that petition by saying: "It was the work of corporations forcing their servants to sign it, and of idle and starving men, poor burghers for a fee, gamblers, and landlords." He never tells a word about the danger (falling upon every signer) of the wrath and dire punishment that the Boers will measure out to every man, whose name appears on that petition roll. They will be arrested for high treason to Kruger and to the Boers, if that grasping monopolist ever shall have the power in his hands; for he never forgets an opponent, nor does his watchfulness over those on the other side ever slumber. Those names have been

scanned by good Americans, who report that they are names of workmen who risk all for freedom and for franchise.

14. "There is really no good land. Poor soil, droughts, locusts, horse sickness and cattle plague. They have to import all breadstuffs from the English Colonies and the United States."

"Mr. J. H. Hammond declares the soil very fertile (p. 240), and that forests of trees planted by the English have in a few years grown with remarkable quickness." There are now numerous forests of English-planted trees in the neighborhood of Johannesburg. He says: "Upon the high tablelands all northern cereals are widely raised. Many parts of the Transvaal are well watered, but for properly developed farming some water-dams are needed, and irrigation canals. However, in the high lands of the Transvaal the summer crop of maize can be grown without irrigation, and it is the chief food of the natives. Coal fields also have been found close to Johannesburg, which are now made very valuable by the gold mines." These words of Mr. Hammond outweigh and put to shame all Mr. Guilbert's "poor soil mistakes and errors."

Cattle plague is a bacillus created by the soil being drenched with negro blood, shed by Boer men and women all over the land. The book of Genesis tells us "that our brother's blood cries unto God from the ground, and the murderer is cursed from the earth." The cure is to turn over the soil and to cover the blood to kill the plague, and so to cure drought, dirty water, disease, death, disaster, dry lands and all dreadful dire destitution and destruction made by Boer idle cruelty.

15. "It is a treeless country," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "all building and mining timber is brought from the Pacific Coast States and from Norway."

Yet the menstealers have lived there shooting blacks, and forcing them into slavery for sixty-five years, in which time it must be clear, that enormous forests could have been raised upon all the hills and barren tops of mountains throughout Transvaal and Orange. It is true the locusts might be urged as a hindrance, but they do not seem to have stopped the English from raising forests; and then the English found the secret of killing grasshoppers' seed in Cyprus, and wiped out the locusts in a year or two, which had for years killed all young trees, all orchards, and all grass. In Cyprus (before the English rule) the people had been driven to the fringe of the seaboard by locusts, which had eaten up all things. Now the locusts being killed, the olive, the vine, the household fruits are growing everywhere, and fine crops are yielding their profit, so that when the English regiment was ordered to Egypt the Cypriotes clung to the stir-

rups of the troops weeping and begging them not to leave them to the mercy of Turks and locusts. Let the Boers send a detachment to Cyprus to see what those Cypriotes, by the help of English, have done to save land, homes, and life.

16. "In the Boer Volkesraad," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "I saw a Member of the Raad stand up and call the Speaker to order for allowing a Boer to wear a spotted necktie, when the standing orders of the House of Parliament prescribed a white tie for each Member."

That accounts for there being no irrigation, no good water, no filters, no sewers in Johannesburg, but instead a horrid smell of human excrement around the Boers' houses, for the members have all their time spent to keep track of their neckties. Another member stood up to speak AGAINST a Bill for killing off the locusts. He reasoned that Micah, the Prophet, said: "Locusts are God's great army for punishing sin"; and, therefore, it would be blasphemy to destroy God's army and might ruin the Boers if the dear locusts were killed. (N. B. He had not even the wit to see, that he had let the cat out of the bag, and that, according to his own showing, God had severely punished the Boers for their sins by sending the locusts; therefore the Boers are sinners. Tableau! Voila!)

But that explains why the Boers never raised trees, because "God had not planted them"; so as to punish them and make them buy redwood from the Pacific Coast States. However bad that may be, we shall see they were not afraid of extortion, which shuts any one out of heaven.

17. "The Dynamite Monopoly (belongs to Kruger and to some Germans), and it charges the price of Twenty-two dollars the case of fifty pounds. A foreign firm offers to pay Government a duty of five dollars a case, if it may sell it at eleven dollars a case, or six dollars a case net"—so the United States Consul tells us.

In all these monopolies it is found, that there is first a cool, and wicked extortion used upon the industrial body of the people themselves, who are engaged in the business, which uses the article of the monopoly's manufacture: but that charge carries with it an extortion of trade from other lands, as, for example, it is an American New York firm, which made the above offer to Kruger and to his Government of cheap Dynamite, and thus the New York firm has its trade extorted by Kruger, and ruined. Then there is a third extortion shown in this wonderful dynamite monopoly, whereby Kruger extorts five dollars a case from the Government, which New York offers to pay to the Transvaal Government on each case of dynamite, and Kruger and some Germans put this into their pockets. "Shochad loquach

thou (extortion thou snatched)," says the Hebrew Prophet, we othi shkoch thou, and "you forgot (or scotched) Me, God." I need not quote the curse due to Kruger (22 Ezek. 13), but, as a business man, I ask: Why should New York suffer extortion?

18. "The excuse for the monopoly of Dynamite is: that it should be made," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "in Transvaal, as ports are closed in war."

But none of the ingredients are found in the Transvaal; hence the very excuse for the monopoly kills the monopoly's existence, in this way, if the dynamite cannot be imported in war, so neither can its ingredients be; hence the making of dynamite in the Transvaal in peace does not in any way secure the making of it in war. This proves again to what desperate straits, and falsehoods the extortioner can go, in order to try to furnish some show of an excuse for such a very strange out of the way piece of extortion, as this dynamite robbery, whereby all the chief industries of the Raad and of the Transvaal are crippled and plundered, what for? In order to fill the pockets of Mr. Paul Kruger, and of those Germans, who have backed him all these years in his seditious tricks to try and upset all the trade, the business, the workers, the poor, the profit, the Government of not only the Transvaal, but of all the rest of South Africa; and, for that matter also, of all the capitals of Europe, who have invested their scores of millions of dollars in building and opening the mines, smelters, railroads, and industries of God's earth in South Africa.

19. "The mines are paying twice the cost of the Dynamite," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "of which the Government gets profit."

I have shown in what way the extortion is levied, and whereunto it passes, whose palms it soils, whose consciences it kills, whose souls it claims, whose business it hurts, what industries it ruins; but to call all that robbery and desolation by the "holy name of profit" (which means a lawful increase from the soil or from labor) is such a dreadful misnomer, such a pulling down of all sense, righteousness, peace and of power, that one wonders whereunto this false naming will go. We know thieves are called kleptomaniacs, or light-fingered people, self-murderers are polished up into suicides or felo de se's, whores become demi-mondaines, and prostituted wives are called gay ladies. But to call the horrible crime of "extortion a profit" is turning the thing upside down so thoroughly, that the only parallel would be a saintly prostitute, a Reverend murderer, or an intellectual idiot. The extortion is as six net to twenty-four, or fourfold robbery from New York firms, with five to twenty-four, nearly one-fifth plundered from the Transvaal Government by its own Presi-

dent Kruger, for his own pocket and for those Germans who are really putting up all these jobs and the war. Dr. Leyds says Kruger has a traitor German army of 8,000 soldiers. These soldier German rebels are by the law of nations to be tried by Court Martial and hung like Major André. They are chosen, armed, and equipped by the German extortioners, who hold monopoly of all Transvaal railroads jointly with Kruger, and they are fighting now to steal the gold mines and the diamond mines, and then to proclaim the Kaiser "Lord of all South Africa," so that the millions already stolen by extortion may be used to rob Englishmen of their goods, as a return for having saved the lives of Boers and of Germans from the blacks all these long sixty years—1835-1895. Now, a large German army, under German Colonels Braun, Bratswits and Kunze, following Schiel, 50,000 strong, are fighting 10,000 Englishmen, in order that they may share out among the Boers and themselves $2,500,000,000 (two thousand five hundred millions) of gold and diamonds. The German cities, Berlin, Leipsic, Cologne, Duisburg, and Stettin, have declared in public meeting, "That Boers are right good" (extortioners). They SUBSCRIBED many score thousands of cash to help the Boers against the English. This has proved the Kaiser guilty by collusion with the German extortioners, who own all railroad rights in the Transvaal, and are robbing the workers by extortion.

20. "The Transvaal railroads," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "are arbitrary, and needlessly irritating to all who have to deal with them. They charge all they can exact."

United States Consul Stowe, page 322, says: "The railroads charge, for freight from the border to Johannesburg, a distance of 47 miles, as much cash as it costs to haul from the seaports 1,000 miles away. (See Consular Reports, October, 1899.)

Now 20 times 47 make 940, so President Kruger and his Germans charge more than 20 prices for freight, already loaded on the car, and in transit only through their 47 miles. How is it to be dealt with by God, the Judge of all flesh? It is an old saying, "What comes over the devil's back goes under the devil's belly"; and in my long, busy life I always found it to be so in the case of all the extortioners whom it was my duty to watch, and my privilege to profit by their folly, for sin is folly, and always hurts the sinner first, last, and all the time. Suppose this extortion should lead Kruger to a mad fight against a strong power, as it has led him against humanity and civilization, sitting down on his extortions, shouting to New York and to every one, "What is yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," and

he should be hoisted with this very dynamite, and his coffin travel on his robber railroad.

21. "The railroads were built by Dutchmen and by German capitalists," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "and are managed only by Dutchmen.

That bears the regular Kruger business stamp. "None but friends and relatives allowed on these premises," but Mr. Guilbert did not tell the anxious public who were craning their necks to listen to him, that Kruger has forbidden all other companies, or corporations, to enter the Transvaal field or to build railroads. Here is Mr. Huntington's bright idea in full force, to wit, "Only one railroad in all the United States," and our dear friend Collis P. Esquire can throw his head back in his arm-chair, and say, "I die happy! my life-dream has been realized by dear old Kruger, and a lot of Dutchmen and Germans can charge twenty prices all over the Republic upon every thing, the poor man's food and clothes, and the rich man's luxuries, implements and houses." Then he hires Bourke Cochran, the Democratic Orator, to get up a big meeting in New York, to pass "Resolutions congratulating the Republic (Heaven save the word) on its glorious achievements," which all Americans in the States shall pray for, and shall help to carry out at first chance, to wit, "Railroad charges twenty prices on the one and only railroad system of the country." Dr. Leyds tells us Kruger has a Traitor Army of 4,000 Americans under Col. Blake. These 4,000 Americans are made up of bands of lawless filibusters, and are fighting under promise from Kruger of a big share in the English gold and diamond mines. Their lives are all forfeit by the law of God and of nations, and J. Filmore Blake has broken his oath to America, and is liable to swing like any traitor or bushwhacker. So will Cols. Geo. Armes, Wm. McBride, Erskine Hazzard, and Alfred Sockett, the Engineers, who help manstealers to pillage English and American property, while being Alien Mercenaries of Treaty Powers themselves. The same law of death holds upon Gens. Gonetzky and Deletzky of the Czar's Life guards, and other Russians who have betrayed their allegiance by joining in the Rebellion, Piracy, and Looting.

22. "The railroads pay large dividends," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "but Government owns a good deal of the stock, and gets the profits" (extortion and robbery).

I fear Mr. Guilbert has had his training in a bad school of morality. As for me, a member of the London Stock Exchange, if I dared to do such a thing, as float a company to charge twenty prices, I should find a policeman sent from Newgate or the old Bailey to have a tender, affectionate embrace of my

hands. I say nothing about my conscience—how I should writhe and sweat in an agony of fear upon my pillow; I should see in my Dreams the avenging angel of Jehovah on my track, if I dared to call twenty prices a profit. In the morning I should be posted in the Exchange as a fraud, my Company be damned by a Court Judgment disallowing such extortion. But then Kruger was a trained manstealer and Killer, suckled and nourished as such. He was fugitive from justice in 1835, as I have proved, and again in 1843—his hands are red with the blood of many a poor innocent black who defended his negro father's farm, and Kruger's pockets still hold the blood money of the slaves which he stole and sold. Well may he and his German fellow-extortioners pay large dividends to themselves on a railroad condemned even by stockbrokers.

23. "Other grievances of English," quoth he, "are teaching of Dutch speech in schools, corruption by Boer Government. Boers think the soil is theirs, though they stole it from the blacks, whom they killed."

Nein! sprach der Morder Du bist mein
Denn Ich bin gros und Du bist Klein.

How history does repeat itself! The little bully of the schoolyard finds a bigger bully outside, and so on. It never seems to strike President Kruger that the soil is God's—it belongs all of it to our Jehovah, and we, the puppets of the play to-day, drop behind the curtain, when we have strutted out our day, to leave to other puppets the vast heap, on which we toiled and lost our sleep. Penn buying all the lands from Indians. Earl Grey buying all the vacant lands of New Zealand from the Maori chiefs under the Treaty of Waitangi. How much better than "Ich bin gros, etc." Less rumpus, too! Less blood letting, also! More love—more peace. The Boers deny free speech to the majority! "Be me sowl," said Paddy, "it's moighty quare now! To sthrap a craythur's tongue."

Corruption by the Government! Well, but Kruger preaches, and his text ought to be, "Woe to you Pharisees! Ye love to appear in the chief place of the synagogue, but in secret devour widow's houses, and for pretense make long prayers."

24. "English saved Boers' lives," says John Hays Hammond, "and their settlement has been made only possible through the help given by the United Kingdom in suppressing the revolution of the Kaffirs, with whom the pioneer Dutch came to hand to hand fights." (See page 234.) (By manstealing it was.)

Englishmen follow Penn, and so they bought Kimberley; they bought the gold fields of Johannesburg from the Government, and have spent scores of millions in solid buildings, plants, and

mine-works. Hence, they gained fair title and stole nothing. They did more, they pacified the Kaffirs, and built for them schools and houses, and railroads: else, indeed, Kaffirs would have eaten up the Boers. The Chartered Company has put its strong shield of police around the Western border and the Northern border of the Transvaal. Well, what is the return? The dogs whom they fed (the Boers) turn to bite the English hand that shielded them, and to rob the properties which English bought and improved. The very railroads which brought English beef, mutton and flour to the Boers, when the cattle plague had killed all oxen and sheep, are to be stolen by the Boers whom they saved. Mr. John Hays Hammond gives no figures of the cost paid in hard cash by the British tax-payers, of the precious lives given by the thousand to bring peace, progress, prosperity, and praise to Africans in place of death, destruction, disease, destitution and dreary savagery with which the Boers had covered South Africa by their cruel manstealing, murdering, mercenary slaveholding.

25. The cost by land and by sea must be $100,000,000, and that has been cheerfully borne, and even paid with pleasure, prayer and praise, in order that native black races, those first holders of the soil of Africa, might be lifted from the darkness of heathenism to the light of grace, from the worship of mascots and of idols to the knowledge of the only true and living God, Y'howah, in the person of Jesus Christ, the second person of the Threefold God, who made them, redeemed them, and will yet reign over them. "Curses fell upon the Boers," as they say, in the words of Mr. Guilbert, their apologist, "drought, cattle plague, locusts, horse sickness, bad water, and worse, bad health laws, and, when their slaves were torn from their grasp and set free by the English, the Boers fell into open bankruptcy" with greenbacks at forty dollars for one gold dollar, and sitting upon the gold, passed a law: "that no gold should be dug in 1868." They were idle beggars. Then English and American-English dug the gold, bought the mines and invested scores of millions. Greed kindled in Boer hearts, and they got the German Emperor to help them seize the English properties, first by taxation without representation, then by extortion, and now by the cutthroat process which they have already used to the blacks.

26. "The Chartered Company," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "is the perennial stirrer of strife, the real abettor and encourager of the disaffected, the mainspring of the movement against the Government of the Transvaal, the hidden hand that pulls the wires."

The facts proved in this Answer and History show from American witnesses, that the awful crimes of extortion on goods

and freights, of monopoly of every kind of business, and of such injustice that Chief Justice Kotze, refusing to agree to it, was turned off the bench that the two most awful crimes that can be committed by any Government, to wit: "Taxation without representation," and the slavery of "No franchise" are done daily and yearly by the Transvaal Government, who therefore are daily and yearly stirring up strife, abetting and encouraging disaffection, and this Kruger-Volksraad Government is the mainspring of all the troubles, the hidden hand that pulls the wires. So testify J. Hays Hammond, Sydney Brooks, and the United States Bureau of Statistics. Now we see the piles of gold extorted by unlawful taxes and charges visited by the curse of Ezekiel xxii: 13: "I will smite my hand on thine extortion, which thou hast done, and on your blood in the midst of you" (Boers).

27. "The Chartered Company," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "has an immense advantage over the Boers. It has enormous wealth at its disposal."

This is the reverse of the truth. For the Chartered Company has been doing nothing as yet, but spending money in making roads, Railroads and improvements, in building mining centers, plants, and equipments, in building towns, and bridging all rivers. When Y'howah smote all the Boer cattle with the plague, because those same Boers had shed the blood of so many blacks, it was the Chartered Company's Railroads and cars that brought up carloads of frozen beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand to feed the starving Boers, who would have died without that same food. Then, also, the English took the duties off meat and food stuffs, so as to let the Boers have cheap food by the Chartered Company's Railroad. Thus, after saving Boers' lives from the terrible starvation brought on by the cattle plague, which arose from the cattle feeding over the plains of Transvaal in which the gore of the blacks murdered by the Boers had bred that mysterious disease—these same Boers steal English wealth to kill their saviours, the English. That is the position they hold.

28. Mr. Guilbert says: "All the writers who inveigh against the Boer oligarchy, have no personal knowledge, but derive their theories second-hand from prejudiced statements."

In this answer, I have taken the words out of Mr. Guilbert's own mouth, to prove the petition of 21,000 men, who are now marked for execution by Boers, to prove the extortion upon dynamite, to prove the extortion on railroads, to prove the robbery of the people by monopolies, which belong to Kruger, to the Germans, to Hollanders, and to the Transvaal Government.

I have brought Mr. Hays Hammond into the witness-box, who knows more of Africa and the Transvaal Government than Mr. Guilbert ever did or could.

The United States Bureau of Statistics gathers its facts from our own United States Consul General in Africa, and in this way no such charge, as Mr. Guilbert lays against others, "of second-hand theories derived from prejudiced men, without personal knowledge," can ever be brought against me, for I have condemned Mr. Guilbert out of his own mouth, and so I have left him without an excuse for all the falsehoods, which he has invented against England.

29. Mr. Guilbert says: "The British South Africa Company has paid up in gold £3,750,000 ($18,750,000). It has paid no dividend, nor indeed is it likely to do so; before the interest eats up the Capital."

Here then again Mr. Guilbert most plainly and painfully belies himself, for he has only just before said of this same Company, "It has immense advantage over the Boers; it has enormous wealth." Now he tells us it has spent $18,750,000, and can get no dividends, nor is it likely to get dividends, because the interest will eat up the capital. There is an old English saying that Mr. Guilbert should learn, it says: "Liars should have good memories," because, it means: if he told the truth and forgot what he had lied about, then his own words would convict him of being a liar. Robert Ingersoll said at a banquet of lawyers: "Gentlemen, there is nothing like a good strong lie, well sworn to, and backed up with false evidence to win a case." The American lawyers hissed him, and he ceased right there. It must be plain to every one that Mr. Guilbert's own words (as above) have dismissed all the false charges, which he lays against the Chartered Company.

30. Mr. Guilbert then says: "The Company spent in the year ending March £783,000, and only received £273,000, and the deficit for this year will make the loss a round million. The Company has spent its capital in Wars with natives, and building Railroads."

So this "enormous wealth, which was such an advantage over Boers, as Mr. Guilbert told us before," is really losing one million pounds sterling each year, and the capital, sunk in wars with the blacks, is of course wholly lost, though he owns it saved Boers' lives. It must be easily seen that the Boers do not want any such "immense advantages" as those, nor indeed could any person, who was in his right mind, call a yearly loss of one million pounds sterling, and a capital buried in wars with natives (in order to save Boer lives), "an immense advantage."

These two cannot be made to agree, to wit: the yearly loss, and the wasted capital, with the immense advantages. It is useless to reason with anyone whose words belie each other, because such a man's mind is too weak to remember what he says at one place, and so he denies it at another. The Dukes of Fife and Abercorn are fully avenged on Mr. Guilbert, who stands convicted of willful untruth.

31. "Very few Europeans," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "have gone into the country with the intention of making a home. I met many who had returned. The prospectors, who had found nothing were disgusted and cursed the country."

Mr. Guilbert has been in that land six years, and he must know something of the causes, but he does not tell them. First. There were no railroads, and the cost of getting any goods over those vast realms was so enormous and so tedious that profitable work could not be done. Then there was no home market for food and farm stuffs, until the English came and created the gold mines, coal mines, diamond mines. While the cost of getting lumber or furniture was prohibitive. Fuel also, as used by the Boers, was dried cow dung, while they were sitting on top of the finest coal mines in the world, and when a railroad had to be built Kruger gave some Germans the sole ownership of all the railroads in the country, and as we have seen the Germans are charging twenty prices, gave Kruger a big share for nothing, and paid him large dividends. That is why he has a German army of 8,000 men, who will fight for the plunder of the poor, and of the industrious. Then Kruger put on enormous duties, so that the cost of food, clothes and tools was raised to impossible figures. No markets, no carriage, no cheap food, no fuel. Kruger made all the disgust and the loss, helped by Mr. Guilbert.

32. "I can say honestly," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "that, in all the time I was in the Transvaal, there was no talk of grievances against the Boer Government among all those with whom I associated, or was brought into contact with."

In the very next words he gives himself the lie direct by saying: "At breakfast the host excused the horrible rancid bacon (made by the Boer farmers) by cursing the Boer Government, who had put a tariff-tax of twenty cents a pound on the superexcellent English bacon."

Here then is the proof of what I have written, given now by Mr. Guilbert against himself, and the extortion of the Boer Government reaches even to the food, on which the poor are forced to live. They read their Bibles often enough to know that Y'howah ranks this crime of extortion along with murder, theft and whoredom as a sin, which He himself will punish with their

own blood (see Ezk. xxii: 13), but, when this extortion reaches the poor by raising the price of bacon to fifty cents a pound, it causes death by starvation, and so becomes murder: when, also, we bear in mind to what use the cash extorted is put, then indeed the crime is manifold, for Kruger and the Raad use that plunder to build forts, to arm foreign traitors against the Queen.

33. "Afrikanders look upon the African blacks with CONTEMPT," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "and, had it not been for the Boers murdering the native blacks for eighty years, there would have been no room for white settlers, because the land was so thickly peopled by blacks," when the Boers stole it, and killed off the owners.

History tells that from 1652 to 1835 the whole Dutch of the Cape have been manstealers, and murdering the blacks, in order to steal their children into slavery; that then the English in 1835 ordered all slavery to stop, and paid for the freedom of their slaves. The fathers of the Transvaal and Orange Boers in 1836 pocketed the English gold for their slaves, and went out over the Orange River and its branch the Vaal, in order that they might steal men and children, and make slaves of them. They raised rebellion among all the black nations, till, in 1852, England forced them to stop slavery by law, but they practiced it then with the addition of perjury and blasphemy, as Mr. D'Evelyn of the San Francisco Geographical Society proves. They shot black fathers, who had children, then went to a Dutch magistrate, and swore they had found some poor orphan blacks, for which they would take care, and so took, under name of apprentices, more slaves by murder and perjury, by stealing the owners of the soil. Yet these criminal Boers are Mr. Guilbert's friends. Like loves like.

34. "Kaffirs are animals of great fecundity," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "not yet so in touch with civilization, as to take measures to neutralize fecundity."

Here we can see right down into the innerman of Mr. Guilbert, who mistakes those methods of old Sodom, by which child womb-murder is done for civilization. All the heathen civilizations from Sodom up to date, when they became wealthy, made use of child womb-murder by drugs and by machines, and for that crime were all wiped out. But, as the first order given to Adam and Eve by Y'howah was "to fill all the earth with children," and, as the destroyers of babes have always been destroyed by Y'howah from Babylon with the worship of Melitta, and Greece with the worship of Venus, and the Latins the same, down to France, which is on the verge of destruction, and its own Chamber of Deputies has declared by a law fining people

who have no children, and giving a premium to those who have them, so the crimes of these Boers, who have murdered scores of thousands of fathers and children, and have done extortion (the punishment of which is their blood), have come to judgment at last. The tone in which Mr. Guilbert speaks of womb-murder, the doggerel Latin, "Neutralize fecundity," under which he hides the crime of old Sodom, shows, that he has no horror of that sin, and is, therefore, guilty of encouraging it by his smooth speech. The negroes are higher in rank than Mr. Guilbert with his Sodom ways.

35. "The Kaffir fears the Boer," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "who rules the blacks with a rod of iron, and not always with justice."

To those, who do not know the history of the manstealers, the above statement reads their minds into the falsehood, that the cause of the fear which the Kaffirs have of the Boers is "because the Boers are unjust to them"; but that would only provoke rage in the Kaffirs against the Boers, and lead to a fight. Injustice does not create fear, but always anger. So Mr. Guilbert is plainly giving a false ground for the great fear in which Kaffirs are kept.

The cause of the fear in the minds of Kaffirs is the scores of thousands of their friends and relatives murdered by the cruel Boers: the scores of thousands of their children stolen into slavery by Boers, the steady cracking of Boer rifles at Kaffir women, boys and men by the Boer men, and by Boer women and even girls, who are all trained shots, being skilled in killing the swift wild deer, which abound all over that country to fill a large part of the kitchen larder for every Boer: besides, they find it useful to kill a negro without courts or trial, whenever they want his land or children. The women sleep with their rifles at the bed head, when their husband are away, and kill negroes. Guilbert himself tells us the Boers cleared the country of negroes for eighty years.

36. "The Englishman is the kindliest humanitarian," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "but in practice the Kaffirs must kotow to him, and Kaffirs have no rights which the English are bound to respect.

As in former points, so here, the very best answer to be found against Mr. Guilbert's untruths can be gotten from his own words in other places, so a little farther on we read: "The sugar, tea, and coffee planters depend on Indian coolie-labor," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "and, if you thrash one of these coolies, he will go into court (by arresting you), and his word will go as far (with the English Judge) as your word, and you will be heavily fined" (as a white man for thrashing a black man).

So, again, Mr. Guilbert gives the lie-direct to himself, for he proves, that with the English Government in Natal all men are born free and equal before the law, and that the Kaffirs are respected by the magistrates as much as the English are. While (as we have just seen) the case of the Kaffirs among the Boers is that the negroes are shot without trial, and, as Mr. D' Evelyn proves: "Boers shoot negro fathers so as to be able to steal their children as slaves, even to this day." Dr. David Livingstone charges worse crimes, whipping with thongs to death.

37. "The Boer Government," quoth Mr. Guilbert (he is speaking one week before the Boers declared war), "may determine not to wait till the English disembark more reinforcements, and not to depend altogether on a defensive warfare."

Underneath those words it is easy to read that Mr. Guilbert knew very well what Dr. Leyds, the Boer agent, has told us about the foreign bodies of traitors already engaged and trained to fight for the Boers to steal the English and American mines. Why does Mr. Guilbert hide these tremendous treacheries? Because out of the £10,000 ($50,000) cash paid monthly by Boers to bribe the newspapers in Europe, America, and Africa, no doubt Mr. Guilbert has received a large sum for writing all these untruths, and no doubt the Chronicle has received an enormous sum to publish these bold untruths, which (everybody can see) give to themselves their own lie direct. Dr. Leyds publishes the traitor forces as: "Germans 8,000, under Col. Schiel; Americans 4,000, under Col. Filmore Blake; Hollanders 2,000; Irish 1,000; Swedes 600; mixed 1,000; Dutch from Crown Colonies 8,000; all, 25,000. All these are promised a big share in the gold and diamonds if they steal them.

38. "If the English Parliament has to be called," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "before a war is declared (by the Boers understood), then Mr. Chamberlain may not have things all his own way."

This also shows that Mr. Guilbert is hiding some hidden arrangement (of which he knows) between President Kruger and the Raad, and this pirate army of foreigners, under Schiel and Blake, and that the plan is, as so often stated: "To drive all English into the sea and to kill all those English who remain." It must be plain that Mr. Guilbert's statement, "that Mr. Chamberlain may not have things all his own way, if he should wait until Parliament has met," is a strong threat that by that time things will have been done that will make war impossible. The first of this history was written before outbreak of war, but now the thing is burst open, it is well to call heed to the boast of Paul Kruger: "God is with me, and I will be in Capetown with my Boers on 31st October, where we will hold a masque ball, dressed

up in British uniforms, and dance at the conquest of all Africa from the English forever." God has given Kruger the lie.

39. "Mr. Chamberlain knows what he should have found out before," quoth Mr. Guilbert, "that England will be opposed, not only by the Transvaal, but by the Orange Free State as well, and half the people of the Cape are also Dutch, whose blood is thicker than water."

Here, then, Mr. Guilbert lets out the thing which lies festering in his breast, to wit: "That for years past word has been passed round from Boer to Boer, not only in Transvaal, and in Orange, but in all Natal, in Cape, in Barolong, in Bechuana, in German West Africa, in all the provinces of South Africa, that wherever an old Dutch manstealer, slaver, and murderer, whose hands have been stained with the blood of the poor Africans, the first owners of the soil, shall be found, the Dutch shall arise and join to shed the blood, and to steal the property of those English, who dared to free their slaves, and who, coming into the land (after the Dutch had been sitting idle there for two hundred years, 1652 to 1852), created those great gold mines, those diamond mines, those vast coal fields, planted green forests, that grow with bewitching quickness on those bare sad hills, and raised the value of every acre of soil in South Africa by hundredfold in value. That rifles and guns have been given out, and bodies drilled and enrolled secretly among those, who were sworn to allegiance to the Queen and Crown of the United Kingdom, ready at the word to drive those English into the sea. So that the old manstealers, having for long years (with the help of Germans) robbed all the English by the most unheard of extortion and trade pillage, should use the very gold which they extorted from the English in order to arm themselves, and steal all the fruits of English skill."

40. This is the plan to which Mr. Guilbert alludes, and he knows as well as I know, that £10,000 a month has been set apart to hire scribblers like himself to make up every falsehood, every slander, every scandal, every libel that can be wrung from twisted facts, and from crooked minds against the English, in order that a false and fraudulent antagonism may be raised against the men, who bought that ground and spent scores of millions in creating those mines, works, and cities which they own: and that an equally false and fraudulent sympathy may be raised in favor of the band of Boer extortioners, manstealers, murderers, slavers and loafers, who were so busy killing and stealing the native negro-owners of the soil, and making them herd their swine for them, while they, the Boers, smoked their pipes, shot game and negroes, and then, like the Pharisees, went

up to the House of God with their pockets full of plunder to thank the Lord of Hosts that they were not as other men are—not like these English workers, who created the wealth—not like the negro, easy-going, helpless children of the soil; but that they were the chosen of Y'howah to seize everybody and everything, and kill men.

41. "Ingratitude is the basest of crimes!" This Mr. Guilbert, who confesses that he has been for six years in the Transvaal, as servant of these same English, working at the expert part of mining, selecting ores, and doing chemical and other work of that kind round English smelters, mines, and prospecting, lifts up his heel to kick those whose bread he has eaten, at whose expense he has been fed, clothed, housed and rewarded, and for a price he slanders, he betrays and libels those English, who made his what he is to-day. But, as a falsifier he is so clumsy, that there is not one slander, one libel, or one scandal, which he lays against the English, but, as I have fully and forever proved in this book, there can be found in his own handwriting, in his own words, and in his own evidence, the very best answers to all the false charges, slanders, and libels, which he has trumped up against his benefactors, the English.

Thanklessness is the lowest of sins; and the criminal, who abuses hospitality, is by the law of God and of nations under sentence of death. All persons who owe allegiance to Germany, to America, to England, and who abuse the English by breaking their country's allegiance, in order to slay and to rob them, have to pay their lives as a forfeit for treason to the English, who sheltered and fed and enriched them. That also (as I shall show) applies to the Transvaal and Orange as to all foreigners.

42. We have first to ask: What benefits, safeguards, enrichments, improvements, nourishments did the Boers (and Guilbert among them) get from the English?

The benefits are: That the English paid them gold to free their slaves, and stopped their manstealing, which everywhere as in the United States, breeds trouble, sorrow, and war—that was the greatest of all benefits. The safeguards are: That the Government of the United Kingdom spent scores of millions of dollars in pacifying the native tribes all round the Boers. On the East the fierce Zulus and Basutos were domesticated and reclaimed by the English, with the gospel of peace and industry of trade. On the West the Bechuanas. On the North the Matabele and Mashonas, who also are in process of taming by peace and trade. Thus, the English saved the lives of all the Boers, who would have been slain by the millions of negroes. The enrichments are: The English found, developed, and worked all

the mines, upon which Boers sat idle for two hundred years, but not only so, they raised the value of Kruger's farm from £3,000 to £400,000, by making all farm stuffs and live stock salable in a good home market, where before there was no market for them at all. The value of all lands and houses rose. The improvements are: Lines of railroads on every side, north, south, east and west, which never could have been built by the Boers, for they had no traffic to keep them going, and even now, as Mr. Guilbert proves against himself, the railroads built by the Company, under Duke Fife and Duke Abercorn, have so far swallowed up many millions, not yet paying interest. These railroads have led to towns and cities arising, which make home markets for the farmers, whom (I have shown) they are enriching. Manufactories are rising. Plants of all kinds are being built for all sorts of industrial purposes, and these again create a working population, which will want still more improvements. Rivers are bridged. Tunnels are cut. Drains, waterworks, all the needs of good wholesome life are being cared for by the works and plants fit for them and for the benefit of the Boers.

The nourishments are: That by means of the very railroads, which Mr. Guilbert decries, the English were able easily and cheaply to save the Boers' lives by feeding them with frozen beef and mutton, and all good dairy food, when the cattle plague had destroyed all their cattle, and left the Boers foodless paupers. The English also paid in millions of gold to the Treasury, which the Raad presented to the Boer farmers to enable them to restock all their farms, and to buy clothes for the poor ruined Boers. Thus they fed the hungry Boers, clothed naked Boers, made homes for the destitute, and saved them from dying of famine.

43. Now we have to ask: What return have the Boers made to the English for all this kindness, love, salvation and enrichment. The Boers raised an army of foreigners 16,000, and 35,000 Boers, and like a bully they are trying to crush and overpower 10,000 English, caught by Boers unawares, the English never thinking that those whom they had saved would bite their hands and rob and kill them.

Boers repaid the English [for freeing the slaves] by enslaving their English benefactors, in taxing them without representation.

Boers repaid the English [for saving their lives] by swearing to kill all English, and drive them into the sea, and never to make peace with them.

Boers repaid the English [for replacing their dead cattle for

them] by raiding all the English provinces of cattle, looting all stores and private houses.

Boers repaid the English [for building railroads] by blowing the railroads up and tearing the rails up, and burning down the stations, and killing the servants.

Boers repaid the English [for enriching their farms, and their ruined farmers] by looting all mines of thousands of ounces, and looting the stores of English, pulling the men out and blowing their brains into the gutters, by burglarizing the banks, and stealing all the bank cash, £800,000 from one bank, £500,000 from another bank, stood up a train and robbed £300,000 gold, and ordered bankers to come to them or be robbed of everything. These manstealers have now filled up the measure of iniquity, and will be judged by God.

44. The blood of the scores of thousands of murdered negroes still cries from the ground to God for vengeance, and the price of blood is in Boers' pockets still. The Word of Y'howah orders us, that if any one shall steal a man, or if a stolen man shall be found in anyone's hand, the thief and the holder of the stolen man shall surely be put to death. In America the Federation failed to obey Y'howah's law, and the Civil War was sent as a punishment for slavery. In Africa the English failed to kill the Boers, as ordered by the Law of Y'howah, and the Canaanites being left in the land have poisoned the soil with the blood of murdered negroes, which creates the bacillus of the cattle-plague, and kills all fourfooted stock, who feed with their noses to the ground. The proof is that ploughing the land kills the cattle-plague by destroying the bacillus. Now the English suffer for leaving these manstealers in Africa, as the Israelites did for leaving Canaanites in the land, and the only cure is to transplant all the murderers—as the Americans transplanted the Tories, forfeited all their estates, took all their personalty, and sent them over the border. So the Acadians were transplanted, and the names of the land changed. The Boers can be transplanted into colonies in penal settlements, and saved from more sin.

45. How will it ever be possible to bring the Zulus and Basutos to Jesus, as long as the murdering Boer manstealers are left in the land? These poor negroes will say: "Do you want us "to love the God of the Boers, who murdered our fathers and "mothers, and stole our brothers and sisters into cruel and hopeless slavery? If that be the kind of God, that God of the "manstealing Boers, then we do not want Him, and we will never "love or serve Him, because like the Boers he would kill and "enslave us."

But when the blood-stained Boers are all transplanted into far away lands among people, who do not steal men, nor for a pretense make long prayers or sermons, but among people who obey God's word, and kill off the menstealers, then the poor negroes will say: "Yes, we see now, those Boers have blasphemed "Y'howah by sin, and they have broken all His laws, and so your "God Jesus has forfeited all their property, and their lands, and "has shipped them away; now we can be happy, and can wor- "ship the real Y'howah, not the Dutchman Ingersoll's false, "lying God of slavery! We will settle down to work and to "farm and to be happy with you the English, our saviours, and "with the real, the true Y'howah Jesus Christ."

As Mr. Reitz, the Boer statesman, says: "There never can "be peace until all we Boers are sent out of the land." He spoke better than he knew, and has given true and good counsel to the English, to ship all Boers over sea, and to plant them in small bodies among New Zealanders and Australians, who will disarm them all, and keep them in order, and forbid them to return to Africa under penalty of death, if they dare to return.

46. Mr. Smuts has truly said, as attorney general of Transvaal: "We Boers will make the Transvaal and Orange a hell "upon earth to every Englishman—all shooting and unrest. "Ireland shall appear as a peaceful land [but when was ever a "warmhearted Paddy either a manstealer or a slavedealer, like "these Boers?], compared with what we Boers will make the "Transvaal to England, only the biggest armies can keep Eng- "lish in the Orange and Transvaal after the war is over."

Even Mr. Johannes Rissik, who founded the city of Rissik, and who has publicly said: "That he and a few others would have "gladly granted to the Outlanders the franchise and representa- "tion which they asked for, because that would have been only "equitable." He is himself now, cutting English throats, stealing English gold mines, looting English houses, raiding and killing and eating English cattle, and the cattle of the Basutos, Zulus, Swazis, and Bechuanas, who are loyal subjects of the United Kingdom. Even Rissik is dipping his hands in English blood.

47. This proves beyond all doubt, that Boer promises and pleasant talk are only a sham, put on to cheat the English into a false peace, and into trusting themselves to this Canaanite-race of Boer manstealers, murderers and truce-breakers.

The further proof is, that these Boers go into what they call churches, and give thanks to their God, for the slaves they have stolen, and preach themselves right (as the Southern slaveholders did) and offer the proceeds of the stolen men and cattle to God,

and pay the extortion, that they have squeezed out of the miners, to God, forgetting that God says: "The sacrifice of a wicked "man is hateful in the sight of Yhowah, and that He will visit "the extortioner with blood."

Again and again the Boers, when fighting, put up a white flag, when they are being beaten, and when the English come forward to receive surrender they shoot at close quarters to kill all the English. By international law no quarter is given trucebreakers. Along with their ambulance wagons (when gathering the dead) Gen. Joubert sends his artillery officers in the disguise of wagon-drivers to spy out the English fortifications, and he refuses pointblank to allow the women and children to leave the fortress when surrounded by Boers. Then he thanks Almighty God for dead English, whom he has been enabled to slay by tricking them with a white flag. Lastly he makes Germans and Americans perjure themselves to the United States and to Germany, so that he may have [as he has got] a traitor-army of 16,000 men. By the laws of war any general, who does that, forfeits his life, and it is very mistaken kindness to let them go free from that punishment. The Boers also picked the pockets of the poor Kaffirs, returning home from the mines and stole their wages from them.

48. How then can such barbarians be suffered to live in the land? Even passing over the train robbery of a million and a half, and the burglary of banks, and stealing ten million dollars cash out of the vaults of the foreign banks, stealing the mines, burglarizing all the stores, and picking pockets, there arises the greater problem, to wit: All Boers must be disarmed, and put under penalty of death for arms, or they would rise again to upset law, order, justice, and property rights. Then the native Africans would go in and revenge the 80 years of Boer murders by which (the American Mr. Guilbert rejoices) they, the Boers, made room for whites to live in Africa, and the soil would again be red with blood. Even now the English can hardly keep the negroes from killing all the Boers. Therefore in love and kindness to Boers they must be transplanted into far distant colonies, and be made to work for a living instead of manstealing and hunting. Their forfeited lands can pay the cost of the Rebellion and Kaiser William can pay 100 millions for sending 8,000 German soldiers, under Colonel Schiel, who has had such nice correspondence with the Kaiser, and has built all those fortresses in Transvaal. The Kaiser can pay up all the railroad and dynamite extortion, which he has plundered from the common people by his own subjects—most of them living in Berlin.

The names of all places can be translated into English, and

memory of Boer crimes will be wiped out. When the soil is turned over, the blood of the murdered victims of Boers will no more breed the cattle plague.

Meantime the native African mothers croon their deathsong:

The black mother croons 'neath her shelter in woe.
She stanches red streams from her husband that flow.
His rich gore of life stains the Transvaal red sod.
From Kruger's sharp knife she looks up to our God.
She cries in her anguish, Oh! Father above!
Look Thou down on this! In Thy tenderest love.
My fatherless babes are enslaved by the Boer.
Our hills and our glades stol'n by Steyn and Kruger.
Thy vengeance for blood (Thou Thyself Lord! hast sworn)
Shall come from our God on Boer children unborn.
While I roam alone! All my children are slaves.
Let Boer blood atone! Rise! God! Dig Thou their graves.

Note.—Pirates are warned not to set my song to music. I have already set it, and it is copyright.

This then is the summary of the causes of the crisis: When the English had stopped slavery and murder by Boers the English found, bought, worked and equipped mines. The Boers then hated the English and plotted to rob and to kill them.

1. Boers refused franchise to real workers and owners of mines.

2. They refused all free speech, or press, and broke up meetings.

3. Plotted with Kaiser to give Germans all railroads and monopolies.

4. Used extortion by German railroads for Kaiser's subjects' good.

5. Gave monopolies dynamite and all goods to Kaiser's subjects.

6. Refused free schools to Outlanders, or free worship.

7. Spent all plunder and extortion by charges on food and on railroads in getting an army of 8,000 of Kaiser's subjects to fortify all the Transvaal, in equipping an army of unfranchised foreign subjects 20,000 filibusters, to destroy and rob the English, and to proclaim the chief plotter (Kaiser William) Lord Paramount of South Africa. Kruger declared war on the English by Me and Gott. American Germans (robbed on their goods by the Kaiser and his felonious subjects) should resolve: "That "American-Germans protest against Kaiser William's extortion "on railroads and plunder of trade, by his felonious Germans."

This work should be read in every household in the United States.

LOVELL WHITE,
Cashier San Francisco Savings Union.

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EVILS OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS

AS SEEN IN OTHER LANDS

BY J. WILLWAY TREADWELL
The Currency Expert.
San Francisco, California

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EVILS OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

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The proposals for the opening of Government Savings Banks in all the Post Offices of the United States, which have been made now by no less than 14 Comptrollers of the Currency, deserve the most searching thought, and I have compiled examples from Banks in other lands in this Essay.

It is on the weightiest of all the branches of the Savings fund of any nation, and the problem is a world wide problem, being once more the greatest question of Home Rule against paternalism. It is idle to begin by going to England to copy the banks of a little land, in which you can travel from end to end of the place in an hour or two, and to seek to make that a model for this vast continent of 50 nations, or to quote the unlawful Statute passed in the House of Commons 17 May, 1881, by Gladstone's power, but which has already worked much mischief, and is bound yet to work still more mischief. The Government of England is founded to withhold the wicked from evil, or to fine them for wrongdoing, and to guard and cherish the good and the downtrodden, but no right can ever be found to tax the general body of the people for the benefit of those who save money. I was the first and the only man to point out the disorders, the ruin to hamlet and to realm, which must arise from such a glaring breach of all the old Common Law rights of England by the encouragement of a crowd of public creditors.

286. Here then is thought search of the Government Savings Bank. First. It raises a crowd of public creditors whose interest is against that of the general body of the people. There is no need to quote cases from history, which should readily come to mind of any thinking man, or of careful readers, but in England there is the awful example of Charles the Second, the last but one STEWART king of England, who took up some millions of the Savings Fund and then closed the Treasury, and spread ruin and misery among the goldsmiths, the bankers, and through

them amongst the people of London and of England. Such was the outcome of Government borrowing the Savings in England. Then in the U S during the revolt of the thirteen Colonies from England the thirteen Colonies took up $200,000 000 of the Wealth Fund, and filed a clean schedule in bankruptcy, they abandoned or repudiated the Wealth Fund and spread such ruin through the young Republic that it was put back for 100 years by the dead loss of such a vast sum, which would have made large capital if they had only guaranteed redemption.

The public creditors were among the chief factors of the great and bloody Revolution in France, so that they are a threat to the freedom of the people. In the settlement of those debts the creditors swindled the people out of nearly all the landed estate, which had been confiscated from the runaway nobility and from the priesthood. The public debt question between the U. S. and France very nearly led to a war and bloodshed, which would have been very disastrous if a settlement had not been reached.

To bury public Savings in public debt is a great folly, because it leads to public extravagance or waste by the politicians to use the Savings Fund for the State instead of taxing the rich out of their surplus wealth to carry on the Government of the country, as true economy orders.

This extravagance or waste is seen in the last gold reserves of the Banks, which were deposited in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for SAFE KEEPING, and the hungry Congressmen ordered them to be called Revenue, and then spent them in making billets for all their relatives and friends, $55,000,000.

The United States break everywhere, in every way, the laws of true finance by burying all the Federal taxes, burying all the State and County Taxes, instead of paying those hundreds of millions into the banks, and so we are beaten by every other nation in the use of money.

To bury the money in public debt is to forbid it to earn interest by the creation of handicrafts, powerhouses, or industries of many kinds.

Cash that is lent to buy seed to sow the land earns not only its interest, but it earns enough to pay all costs and expenses, and earns a living for the farmer, taxes and rents of the house and land, without which cash advance it would be no use to cultivate the land, for without seed all is worthless. What applies to land applies also to handicrafts, and to all kinds of farming or business. Hence it must be seen that to bury all the Savings Fund of any land in a public

debt spent upon unproductive or non-profit making purposes, not only destroys the Savings Fund but forbids it to earn any interest at all, or to bring forth the profits, which are shown above.

To pay interest out of taxes instead of out of profits is a wrong system, which is against Common Law.

I do not think any one will deny that Government is formed to keep order, to give access to all markets for all men, to hold back vice, and to encourage industry. But we all deny that the Government of any land has any right at all to levy taxes for the purpose of being able to suck up all the Savings Fund, and after squandering it upon expenses, which should only be paid out of taxes, to send round the tax gatherer in order to collect the interest, which ought to have been earned as I already show herein by good banking and lending.

Properly speaking public debt has no right to exist at all, because only such expenses or Appropriations should be provided for every year as can be paid out of the year's taxes. Therefore all public debt is really only delayed taxes, which should be wiped away at the very first chance. Yet in France and England the Savings Fund has been gathered and swallowed in debt spent in bloodshed, which is Deferred taxes.

It would cause unlawful jumps in the price of the Public Debt, and so it would, and does stilt, the price by a false market. This arises thus: The Savings Fund instead of being loaned in the District where it arises, and where it would do the most good to trade and farming, which need cash as a fertilizer, is taken out of the District altogether, and carried into the great central stock market, where the Savings are daily INVESTED (as they falsely call it) in buying some of the public debt, which, of course, becomes stilted by that repeated daily buying, till the stock, though DEBT IS NOT A STOCK, is bulled far above its own natural level of value. So in France, where as soon as a depositor gets 150 francs at credit, the money must be spent (not invested) in public Debt. This rule causes a steady stream of cash to be always flowing into the debt of France (which should only be paid by taxes), and so forces price of the debt up, until holders of debt are tempted to sell. If France should ever be distressed in a war, the Savings Fund being destroyed, and really put nowhere, then the fall in the price of the debt would be great and ruinous, because the debt is only deferred bankruptcy.

It would make something into nothing, but in war all Savings having been absorbed in debt could not be realized, and all would break down together.

The great public debts of the nations are a novelty in history. Time was when instead of a nation being encumbered with a debt, it had what is called its TREASURE-CHEST, and it is the case to-day in the Courts of some of the Rajahs and princes of India, who have vaults full of all kinds of wealth in jewels, metal bars, coin, plate, etc., which in a war are the sinews or strength, which enable the commissariat of food and shelter to be at once and well carried on, and the cost of moving troops to be ready at hand. But by some fascination of wickedness all the falsely called civilized nations of Europe have great and costly debts, or National bankruptcies, and the worse foolishness is done, that even the Savings Fund of the people, which is the reserve on which all industries rest, is turned from being something in to being a mass of bankruptcy, or zero less the volume of the savings. When the great war, that is looked for among the barbarous folk of Europe, shall break out, then those nations which have funded or floating debt will fall into hopeless ruin, and make such a time of trouble as never was seen, because there never was such debt.

Now let me summarize the evils of Govt. Savings Banks:

They create a class of untaxed public creditors, for whose profit the whole body of the people are to be taxed. True Taxeaters.

They bury the Savings Fund of a nation in debt, and corrupt a representative Government to be a spendthrift people.

They kill out the use of the Savings Fund, and leave the inland and country districts without funds for loans or works.

They forbid money to earn interest by its use in profitable undertakings, destroying bank capital, and the whole State.

They turn all thrifty people into taxeaters, yet there is no power to tax for private profit of the few.

They cause a forced market for the public debt, and stilt the price of it till it reaches an unnatural value.

They turn something into nothing, because the money is squandered instead of being invested in wealth.

They breed a race of rotten stock gamblers.

They will all break down in war, pestilence or famine.

Europe, since Cromwell died, has sunk into barbarism by piling up enormous heaps of bankruptcy, by which the industrial classes are loaded with taxes.

Now we can turn the picture in financial reverse by looking at the three great banks on the Pacific Slope.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Assets.....	$43,500,000
The German Savings and Loan Assets.....	28,500,000
The San Francisco Savings Union.....	25,750,000
besides the Columbus, French, Humboldt, Mutual, Savings & Loan, Security, Union Trust..	18,000,000
55 California country banks.....	36,000,000

Here are the banks which are fountains of life to the cities and to the counties of the States along the Pacific Ocean and inland country, and return it all to those who have use for it, in order to make profits out of the ground, or out of business, or out of handicrafts, etc. Without the money of these banks and their smaller sisters, California could not be where she stands to-day. They create a class of TAX PAYERS, not tax eaters. The Savings are all invested, not spent. They are a fountain of life to the country. They enable idle money to earn interest. They encourage the thrifty. They have little to do with the public debt. They turn waste capital to good account, and create wealth. In trouble they are a comfort, and in sorrow they are a joy.

Now let me show the vice of the English Savings Banks. $500,000,000, is paid in by a crowd of only 6,000,000 depositors, whose wage-list is about one-half the average of Americans, therefore in order to understand the amount that would be equal to it in America, I must multiply by 4—making $2,000,000,000 paid into the hands of Government by depositors, 13,000,000. This represents about as much as all the circulation of cash of every kind in the United States, and about three times as much as all the funded debt of the United States to-day. The problem is, of course, What to do with 500 millions? In England the Government bury all those savings in bankruptcy, alias the debts which the Government has not been able to pay. But the outcome of buying up so many hundreds of millions of debt has been to drive up the price of the debt from 90, at which price the 3 per cent. debt used to sell, to 112 for the $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents., so that the interest received on the invested savings is only £2 9s, or $2.45 per $100.

But this $2.4 per cent. upon the $500,000,000 is really not interest at all, but it is a tax levy to pay for bank-

ruptcy. The meaning of the word interest is not understood even by those who call themselves economists. It is a Latin word, and is not so good as the Hebrew word Rabith, which means GREATENING, or growth, because all true interest is a growth coming out of the use of the capital, to wit: if capital be loaned on a ship, the cargo earns growth or interest; so of a farm; so of a factory; so of all businesss, and of all handicrafts. It is for that very aim, that a Savings Fund is created in any country, so that as a tool it may cultivate all business and trade, or as a fertilizer it may renew the ground and make crops grow, which growth or output is a new creation of earth or of work and is so called in Hebrew Rabith, or Interest in Latin. But the taxes collected to pay the yearly debt charge are DESTRUCTIVE of wealth and of output, they are a burden of taxeating put on the people, and not a blessing but a curse.

298. The driving up of the price makes a loss to England on the rate, which she has guaranteed to pay to the depositors, which is $2.95 per cent; the loss is 50 cents per $100. Here there is another new tax over and above the tax put on in order to pay the debt charge of $2.45 upon the cash of the Savings Fund which is buried in debt; there is a further sum of 50 cents to be gathered by taxes, in order to pay the yearly charge of $2.95 guaranteed by the Government to these public taxeaters.

In order to stop this yearly overcharge a proposal has been made by the Commissioners that £30 be the sum fixed as the limit of a deposit ($150); also that all debts up to £50 shall be charged at 2½ per cent. a year; that all debts to £100 be charged at 2 per cent., and also all debts up to £200 be paid 1¾ per cent. In that way the yearly debt charge will be brought down from $2.95 to a charge below $2.45 of the Consols bought.

299. Besides burial of the Savings Fund in a debt, and the taxes gathered to pay the interest on this unpaid debt, there is the fact that many well-to-do people, who have no need of the patronage or charity of the Government, are using these Savings Banks whose funds are growing $50,000,000 every year. This is unjust to the masses, that rich men who are too lazy or too incompetent to make use of their money themselves in trade or in business, should seek to make use of the costly agencies of the Government to take care of their cash, to bury it all in the public debt, and to send round the taxgatherer every year to gather up taxes to put into the pockets of these taxeaters who, if they did but rightly use their cash, would be able to create a

growth of wealth out of it, and so would help to pay the taxes, instead of joining the mob of taxeaters themselves. All the vice springs out of the making of these public debts, or unpaid bankruptcies, for if they were all paid off and wholly extinguished there would be nothing left to eat up taxes or to bury money in.

These 500 millions should be scattered in small loans in every district in which they arose, and thus would have fertilized the trade and commerce of each district.

This is perhaps the most weighty point of all, that England is busy sucking up the lifeblood of trade and of handicrafts in every little village, hamlet or town, besides also in all the great cities, in order to gather all that wealth, which we see makes now $600,000,000 (1898) and to bury it in debt, and to forbid anybody to use it.

Yet it must be true, that here is a capital £120,000,000 far, very far more large than the capital of the Bank of England and of all the great London banks together, which if it were banked instead of buried, would push England far ahead of where she is to-day, would, in fact, drive her right into the front rank of the nations, for it is as great a sum as all the gold and silver in the Bank of France, which is the business basis of all trade in France, also its reserve chest, and its note issue basis. England buries it all and loses.

In a war that 600 millions would not be found in an easily available shape of wealth, but it would be worse than nowhere, because calls would be made for it in stress. The sale of the Consols would make a fall to 80 from 112, and the Government would have to make good a loss of 32 on each 100 of par value of stock, about $200,000,000. People would insiston having their cash, and the only possible way of getting cash would be to sell the debt in which it has been invested or buried at any price on the market. Of course, the debt instead of realizing the £112 given for each £100 would sell at about £80, and cripple England with the fall, the sale, the loss.

Whereas, if that $600,000,000 be invested in the local wealth, handicrafts or industries, it would be not only available for use without striking down the credit of Government, but it would be a prop and safety for the English Government, on which it might lean safely, or draw loans from in stress, because real wealth always rises in value in any war, and this $600,000,000 would do so too.

The Government would be crippled in three ways

at once: 1. To make good 25 per cent. loss on 600,000,000, or a special loss of about $150,000,000. 2. To be forced to be selling consols in face of a new war loan, which of itself always puts down the price heavily. 3. Therefore to lose another 20 per cent. of any such new war loan—through the selling of the savings in time of stress would be a terrible blow to the national credit. It must never be forgotten (until it be mended) that the Bank of England is built on a debt also, instead of being built, like the Banks of France and of Germany upon wealth. Therefore in a war instead of vaults full of gold, they are full of debt securities, there is not a cent of gold to pay the first issue of notes, the second issue claims all the actual gold, the sudden call for cash to pay all these depositors their 600,000,000 of wealth would break everything down, and would bring the great bank amid the ruins of all the Savings Fund, the Debt and all trade and commerce. London should heed well what I say, and should now at once reform all their bad banking. 303. Now let me translate all that vicious English finance into American Savings Bank statistics.

In all the Savings Banks of the U S the sum of the cash deposited is $2,000,000,000 or about $25 a head on all the people in the U. S. To copy English folly: 1. We must order all that cash to be taken away from every one of the 1,000 banks. 2. We must create a large public debt to bury all that 2,000 millions in it. 3. So we must destroy all the lending power of the Savings Fund ofevery State. 4. Close the industrial factories, the farming, the trade, business and thrift which are now carried on by the means of that 2,000 millions of Savings Fund. 5. Then a large burden will be added to the load of taxes to be gathered from the taxpayers to pay the yearly charge of the debt of 2,000 millions. 6. The very Savings Fund itself is utterly wiped out, swallowed up in a public debt. 7. As fast as the new Savings Fund grows it is seized also, and the people are forbidden to use it. 8. The great local wealth, that such loans create, dies also with the the Savings Fund itself. 9. Americans are driven abroad to borrow the money from foreigners, which should be and is now furnished by their own Savings Fund. 10. Hence a large yearly remittance of interest upon these foreign loans over 2,000 millions, being about $100,000,000 (a hundred millions) yearly, will have to be sent away out of America, instead of being paid into America by the industrious. These banks would make America the bond slave of Europe in a still more infamous way let me emphasize this judgment "that Americans do not

" want to enslave themselves, as Europe has done, by tyin
" a great public debt around their necks, to drag them dow
" under the feet of money lenders, and to kill out all thei
" hard-earned wealth, and snatch it away to give to foreigr
" ers."

Now take up these 12 economic plagues, which U. S Postal Banks would send forth upon Americans. There are over 1,000 Savings Banks in the U. S., busy at work taking up the savings of this assemblage of 50 nations, but as we look into the coming years we easily see 10 times as many, or 10,000 savings banks at work in cities, that are not yet born, in Counties that are not yet inhabited, but which are surely going to arise in America. Then the deposits of those 10,000 banks will be $20,000,000,000 (twenty thousand million dollars) and Postal Banks would close all that army of banks, and in place thereof, would (like the English soon have the uncles, the cousins and the aunts of all the Congressmen and the Senators, even unto the third and fourth generation, provided with seats at the public crib in the shape of 100,000 postal savings banks,

Then having destroyed the 10,000 banks, it will be needed, in order to copy the unwise English banking of Gladstone, to create a public debt of twenty thousand millions, for in what other way could we ever find a use for that vast wealth.

In time coming when the population shall have doubled the Savings Fund of this enormous continent will be a yearly economic power, which will, if properly managed, easily place America in the front rank of all nations for wealth. Therefore in making laws for the United States all must be built upon the great future that is to be and not upon the little, almost insignificant, State to-day, as compared with the boundless, mighty, overwhelming sweep of the future, which clearly lies ahead of us. If in England to-day 6,500,000 depositors put up a Savings Fund of $500,000,000, as the US Report shows, then what sort of Fund will 140,000,000 Americans put up in the few score of years just ahead of us? Every one must realize that such fund is too large for one center to rule.

Also we should destroy the lending power of every State in the Union with the corollary that follows from that fact, to wit: that each State would then be forced to go abroad to get the loans, which at present come out of its own thrift and its savings fund.

That is really the position into which America has been

driven by storage of silver to the bulk of $600,000,000 in vaults. If that same cash were given to France, and used as she uses her silver, it would be all banked, and upon it would be issued hundreds of millions of notes on bankable assets, so that the wealth of that cash would be multiplied into 1,800 millions, or three-fold, whereas now it is all buried against all rules of banking in a useless vault, and worse still it is represented by store warrants, called certificates, which are legal tender as gold to the Government, and therefore are the best cash instruments to destroy the gold balance in the Treasury,

Or to close up industries now fed by 2,000 millions. If we follow English savings bank system we should even now be forced to close up all those industries, which are now only kept alive by the two thousand millions of Savings Bank loans, which are actually in force to-day. Think what a holocaust of work, business, thrift, industry, of homes, of situations, of trade, of farming, of every kind of honest human thought and work the U. S. would burn up by following this accursed English savings system, as it is falsely called, but the true name of the English postal savings banks ought to be "GRAVEYARD OF THRIFT," because the English BURY all the thrift and savings fund of their whole people in the ruinous and dangerous old GRAVEYARD of public bankruptcy, to wit: Debt which they were unable to pay and when they had become bankrupt seizing the Savings Fund to pay their bankruptcies (that is to buy Consols.

So a large burden will be added to the taxes, in order to pay those taxes, which will be needed to pay the yearly charge of that enormous debt of thousands of millions. After I called public heed to this great and unknown economical falsehood of burying all the savings of a people in bankruptcy and raising taxes to pay the charges upon that bankruptcy, the English went along smoothly, thinking that all was well, and that they were doing quite rightly by the laws of Sound Economy. The French did the same, and so these two powerful nations have been leading their own people into wrong paths, and setting a bad example to all the world of putting taxation in the place of thrift, and thinking that it was right. In France the enforced buying of he Government Rentes with the people's savings has driven up the price of the public debt beyond all bounds. The moment a war shall have broken out these Rentes will be away down in price, say 30 per cent., and then the rush to

get back their savings out of the debt will drive the price down out of sight, at the very time when Gov't have most need of credit, their credit will be destroyed by themselves. Instead of which they should have a Savings Fund to call upon.

The whole Savings Fund will be wiped out. That is the case now in England and in France, as I have fully proved; there is no Savings Fund left, it is all buried in bankruptcy, and in a war when call shall be made for it, the only answer will be the sale of Gov't securities, by which the country will be discredited and ruined. Then it is clear that the same thing will happen in America if we should be so unwise as to copy these barbarous and uneducated European nations. But it would be worse for America far, because in Europe they at least have RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS, who can be called to account and dismissed by the people at a few minutes or days of notice, and their acts are keenly watched by the LOYAL opposition. But in America there is no CABINET. There is no LEADER in the House, no one RESPONSIBLE to the House and to the people for any bill or measure. The Speaker makes the Committees, the Committees rule the Congress, and yet they are accountable to nobody. Therefore the Speaker and the President constitute a tyranny of two, who can be at the beck and call of Plutocrats. A savings fund in their hands is sure to be lost.

The new Savings Fund will also be wiped out being sucked up as the Savings fall in. It is well known that in Europe the Savings Fund has a tendency to grow larger and larger yearly, and this is the case much more in America, because of new towns, cities, etc., opening year by year. In times of prosperous harvests and good mining the increase of banking all round is great and easily seen. This, then, is the chief point, that in all new centers the Savings of each district being used in their own Local District everybody gets the benefit of them, but under the Postal Banks all that movement, push and drive would be hopelessly destroyed, and people would have to beg of some Wall St. man or go to foreign nations to get for the purpose of daily profit the very cash which they have foolishly buried in public debt. These new savings would constitute a Revenue for the corrupt throng who infest Wall St., and would pour these odds and ends of Savings into the taxeaters' arms. What could Wall St. do with such a constantly growing fund of new Savings? Corrupt as they already are, things would soon be much worse.

The great local wealth created by Savings Fund will be all lost in every County. This is looking at the outcome of loans, for it is not only the losing of the Savings Fund, but the losing of the earning of the loaning of the Savings Fund. There are two classes among the industrious, the saving ones who do not know how to use what they save, and the leaders of undertakings, who found industries, open mines, build roads, factories, ships and do all kinds of contracts, these last are real busy bees, and they use the Savings Fund to create all kinds of wealth by borrowing upon the work they do or can do, so as to open up new ways of life by money-making. When a district has no Savings Fund, there can be no such army of working bees, and of course there can be no new undertakings, no new works, no reclamations, no opening of districts, no new inventions put to work, no farmstuffs worked up, no canneries, no mills, only the dull dead round of daily toil. Politicians would like to destroy the great wealth-making power of all the brightest and best citizens, and plunge America into the sleepiness and gloom of idleness, forbidding them to open up districts.

Americans will lose all of their loanable capital and be driven abroad for loans. Then there arises out of a prosperous working community what is known as surplus loanable capital, which can no longer find work in its own land or sphere, so it has to go abroad to find a use for itself. England is the great object lesson of this economical law; she lends to friends. Even her great foe is found to owe the Lord of the Ocean cash galore. All nations come to her to borrow, because her people are always creating wealth, and saving. It is a sign of failing strength of mind and of race when such a land as England, which has been made great only by Savings and by loans, should fall into the dotage of burying her savings in the public debt.

America would make large yearly payments abroad to pay charges upon foreign local advances. Now we see the sad outcome of all this foolish economy, besides losing the Savings Fund, besides losing the profit on the Savings Fund, besides sending round the taxgatherer to pick the yearly charges out of people pockets, besides losing the power to open up new Districts, or to liven up old sleepy hollows, America would send away large tribute to foreign lands every month in the year.

Americans would have a big bonded debt upon all the people to represent these savings, and a second bonded

debt to foreigners for the loans needed to replace the lost savings. I think it must be clear that the real last outcome of these false Postal Savings Banks must be, first, the making of a big home bonded debt, partly sold to foreigners, and so drawing taxes out of America yearly, partly sold to bankers to bury their capital in, so that it is stolen away from trade and business by this false economy. Second—The making of a vast bonded Debt to foreigners for money loaned to take the place of the Savings Fund, which the Postal system would have buried in the public debt.

Let me illustrate by the Savings Banks of San Francisco. There is no finer field to illustrate economic law in currency, in banking, in public debt, in foodstuffs, in readiness for war than San Francisco. Thanks to W. C. Ralston here is a monument that lifts its lofty head over all the nations and leads the path to safety, riches and honor for all mankind. In currency, all promises to pay Ralston forbade and got a clause put into the California Constitution to make them all unlawful. He strictly followed the gold and silver tender by each State as ordered in the Constitution. Ralston refused to allow a public debt, and the result is that this great Empire of California is really free from debt. He refused to take the floating debt notes issued by Congress, except at a discount, and then shipped them East as gold drafts. He helped to establish the Savings Bank system, which now has about 100 millions of Savings Fund in San Francisco alone, and in the Provinces, now called Counties, there are Thirty-one millions more. Some of California provinces now are richer than European States, and this Empire begins to rank among the nations. She builds famous warships, that visit and astonish all mankind. She can turn out fleets of transports that beggar the second-rate nations of Europe. She has lines of steamers. She feeds the earth with wheat, and sends millions of gold to the Eastern State yearly.

Down East the Politicians have put $500,000,000 Silver down in the ground and get no interest for it. Also $50,-000,000 of gold deposit and get no interest on it. This comes of Congress playing at banking, for with the seigniorage on bars added there are now $600,000,000 of metal, which are not used to earn interest. The warehouse receipts issued for every dollar of that silver carry no interest at all, showing that the money is not used. They are received for all sorts of payments by the U. S. Gov't in place of gold, and therefore they displace their own bulk of gold in the revenue of the Federation, which must be about $300,000,000

yearly, and of this the last 20 years' Returns show plainly that the bulk of the receipts at the Treasury was silver warehouse Receipts. Thus the Treasury finds itself short of gold, and has to go to the bankers, or to Wall St., to get some gold to make the gold payments with. Here, then, is the most absurd sight under the heavens, the Treasurer sitting upon $600,000,000 metal coin and bars, unable to know how to earn a cent of interest upon it, yet he is asking that he may start Savings Banks and suck up another 2,000 millions. Had he not better pay interest first on 600 millions of buried money? Before he takes upon himself to take up another 2,000 millions from the people's pockets, from the trade and business of America, from the Coast seaports, from the inland cities, from the R. R. centers, from the rural hamlets, from the seafaring citizens as well as the landsmen. The charge may be thrown in his teeth. If you cannot know how to use the $600,000,000 of coin that you have now in the vaults, what right have you to ask us to let you have the use of all the Savings Fund of America? First go and learn to use the $600,000,000 of deposits before you attempt to take in any more deposits at all.

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